

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

FLORIDA ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

For the Years 1895 and 1896.



TALLAHASSEE, FLA.,
FLORIDIAN PRINTING COMPANY,
1897.

Board Commissioners of State Institutions.

HON. HENRY L. MITCHELL, PRESIDENT.

(HON. W. D. BLOXHAM, President Board after date of Inauguration).

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JOHN W. TRAMMELL, - - - - - Superintendent.

L. D. BLOCKER, M. D., - - - - - Physician and Surgeon.

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CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLA., January 1, 1897.

HON. H. L. MITCHELL,

President Board Commissioners of State Institutions of
Florida:

SIR—I have the honor to submit herewith, my report of the condition, statistical records, general management and progress of this Institution during the two years, from January 1st, 1895, to December 31st, 1896.

My biennial report next preceding this period related somewhat to the condition and wants of the Asylum at the beginning of my management, July 1st, 1893, particularized some of the most important respects in which existing deficiencies were supplied during that time, and brought to your Honorable Board's kind attention, such further wants as still existed.

The period to which this report relates was commenced with advantages superior in various respects, to those of any previous time in the Asylum's history. Every practical want in the way of material improvement had been supplied, except such as required a special legislative appropriation of funds, and the excellent health and evident peace and comfort of the patients witness the improvement of method and facilities for their government and care.

During the past two years every advantage previously derived to the institution, has been made as available as possible for the welfare of patients, and with such other improvements as will be mentioned, have been sources of much blessing to them, and the cause of unbounded gratification to the management.

HEALTH.

The general health of the population has been good. Zymotic and other diseases of local origin have very seldom occurred. During the summer of 1896, measles was in some unaccountable way introduced, but the precaution of isolation and the necessary restrictions of intercourse with persons exposed in infected communities, limited the contagion to a very small number of the population without any very inconvenient or fatal results. Every possible precaution has been taken for the prevention of contagious and infectious diseases.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

The sewerage system was extended in April, 1896, to the new buildings, and some additional sewerage conveniences were constructed in other parts of the Asylum. A uniform system of baths has been carried out, including both cold and hot water, and the entire premises of the institution have been kept in a perfect sanitary and hygienic condition.

None of the elements of disease, ordinarily common to such surroundings, are permitted to accumulate about the grounds, which, with the occasional use of carbonate of lime, where poisonous exhalations might occur, and the unstinted use of soap and water for cleanliness of buildings have made the institution altogether a model of perfection in sanitation and hygiene.

WATER SUPPLY.

In April, 1896, the water system was extended through all parts of the new buildings, with spigots and hose 45 to 55 feet apart on each floor, which is also true of each of the several other buildings of the institution. So that no inconvenience of water supply for general purposes is felt, and ample means of extinguishing fire is afforded.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry constructed in 1894 has been ample for the purposes of that department. The clothing, bedding, etc., about 6,000 pieces weekly, are properly laundered without expense, except for soap and starch.

HEATING.

During the winter of 1895-6 the buildings of the Asylum were, as prior to that time, comfortably heated with wood stoves. During the present winter the steam plant completed in September, 1896, has been used for that purpose to the greater convenience, comfort and personal safety (from

(fire) of the entire population, and with grateful satisfaction to the management.

LIGHTS.

The use of oil lamps has been continued for lighting the Asylum buildings and grounds, but the plan is dangerous, barely sufficient, and equally expensive as lighting by electricity would be.

GENERAL DIET, CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

At no period during the two years have the patients been allowed to want for the necessary variety of diet, properly prepared. Vegetables in ample supply and variety, for the entire population, have been produced on the farms; except a few consignments of Irish potatoes and white beans, at a time when these varieties were out of season.

The patients have been kept supplied with neat, comfortable clothing, the materials for which are purchased in large quantities at the lowest bid from wholesale dealers, and are made up in the sewing department of the institution. And together with shoes, hats, notions, etc., are kept in sufficient supply for all the requirements of that department. The bedding of the Asylum receives the closest attention, and is kept absolutely clean, free from vermin, and comfortable. The mattresses are thick, soft and well made, and each bed, without exception, is kept supplied with clean linens, blankets, and comforts.

RULES AND DISCIPLINE.

The rules defining the duties of subordinate officers, attendants and nurses, are stringent, and are rigidly enforced. They are sufficiently detailed to be readily comprehended, and but little difficulty is experienced in securing the patients in peace, comfort and health by an almost unexceptional observance of every duty devolving on those having the care of them, except certain violations, for which the offenders were removed.

Exceptionally good discipline has been maintained among the patients, whose marked docility and sense of appreciation is remarked upon by intelligent visitors of the country generally, and by many whose observations enable comparison with similar institutions in other States.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is supplied with a large drug store where a complete assortment of general and special drugs, medicines,

etc., are kept systematically arranged in stock, by and for the use of the Asylum Physician and Surgeon, whose time is devoted exclusively to the medical treatment of patients.

At the command of the Physician and Surgeon is kept a corps of nurses, competent in number, faithfulness and experience for all the special and general requirements of his department, and the service rendered is, in every respect, suited to the condition and wants of each respective case under treatment,

The general rule relating in that particular to the care of inmates requires such constant observation of, and familiarity with the physical condition of patients as will enable nurses to detect and call to the Physician's attention their ailments before time for acute or full development.

The rooms and bedding of sick patients are kept perfectly clean and comfortable, and such patients, together with all that are feeble or delicate, are supplied with special diet to suit their palate and condition.

The medical department of this institution is lacking in nothing that proper means of comfort, efficient nursing and faithful professional care can bestow, and the special and general results obtained attest their equal sufficiency, with other similar institutions of deservedly enviable reputation.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the suggestions contained in my last biennial report, was the need of additional buildings for the occupancy of patients. This suggestion, with the approval of the Honorable Board, and the commendation of the Governor in his Excellency's message to the Legislature of 1895, was brought to the attention of that Honorable Body, who without opposition, passed a bill appropriating the sum of \$20,000, as recommended in the report.

This recognition of the Legislature of 1895, commensurate with the immediate demands of the Asylum, and comporting with the conservatism of a charitable public, seeking to help the weak and care for the helpless, has enabled a growth which exceeds the expectations of many calculators whose interest in the welfare of the institution has caused their frequent visits and observation.

The object of the appropriation, as suggested in the report, was that of relieving the congested condition of the Asylum by the construction of such additional buildings as would afford ample room, of a design that would promote the most modern methods and systems for classifying, and affording

patients the greatest possible amount of comfort, and providing such furniture, and other appliances, sewerage, waterways, etc., as the enlargement of the Asylum made necessary.

In June next, after adjournment of the Legislature in May, 1895, by request of the Honorable Board, I visited the Alabama Bryce Insane Hospital at Tuscaloosa, for the purpose of obtaining such ideas as would aid in making and reporting plans capable of carrying out the object sought. My examination of the buildings of the Alabama Asylum, suggested the adoption of the plan and specifications submitted to, and endorsed by your Honorable Board, for the principal building in contemplation.

S. S. Leonard & Co., who submitted the lowest bid for the construction of this building, were awarded the contract at \$19,249.00, shortly after which an amendment was suggested, and agreed to, which added in the contract an obligation to construct a second story on the 37x200 feet building, occupied by colored female patients, at an extra cost of \$3,100, making the total contract value of the buildings let to the contractors \$22,394. With the insufficiency of the special appropriation in view, I contracted with S. S. Leonard & Co. to assume their contract obligations for doing all the work of constructing the interior of the large building, except the framing, flooring, and wall casings, for a sum sufficient, including other deductions, to reduce the total amount of their contract to the sum of \$19,249, originally contracted for the large building.

This construction was done by the regular employes, aided by the patients, at a cost of less than \$300.00, which is also the only actual cost of the second story added to the 200 foot building in the department of colored females.

The new building is 273 feet long, with transverse end sections, 24x76 feet base, three stories high. The center section of the building is 54x64 feet base, three stories high, and the two longitudinal sections are 34x85 feet base, two stories high. This building is so constructed as to be capable of use by both males and females, without the possibility of communication, and is occupied by mild and convalescent patients of the white male and female departments. Each division of the building is neatly and comfortably furnished, and has sitting rooms, trunk rooms, clothing rooms, hot and cold bath rooms, which are connected with convenient dressing rooms. Each division also has a large, nicely furnished dining hall, 27x64 feet. The third floor of the center section is used as an assembly and concert hall, with a seating capacity of 800.

The new building has 37,292 square feet of floor surface, with sufficient comfortable sleeping room for 350 patients. Prior to the construction of the buildings, for which the \$20-000 appropriation was made, the ward buildings of the entire institution had an estimated floor space of 48,080 feet, with a normal capacity of 300, whereas the new building and the new story of the colored female building have together 44,692 feet of floor space, with sufficient room for 410 patients, or 110 more than double the original capacity of the asylum, in addition to which these buildings furnish the asylum assembly hall, drug store, and an office for the physician and surgeon.

The large new building has 340 feet of verandas, 12 feet wide, with guards from baluster to plate on the second stories. Since the new buildings were completed the Asylum kitchen has been enlarged to more than double its original size, and has many conveniences that, for want of sufficient room, had not been previously supplied.

Five large and one small dining hall have been added to the four previously used, supplying the patients of each division of the Asylum, except one, with the grateful convenience of separate dining apartments, with cold and hot water sinks, etc., without the unpleasant necessity of leaving their respective buildings. Extending the system of dining halls for the separate use of the respective divisions, required expeditious means of conveying meals from the cooking department to each, which is accomplished by railroads. One with cross-ties laid on the surface in the ordinary way. A car on which carries meals to two dining halls, and one single post, elevated road or track nine feet high with a three floor, suspended car, which carries meals from the kitchen, to and from dining halls. The cars are also used for removing swill to the garbage wagon.

During 1896, considerable change of construction has been made in the old buildings. Important among which, is the addition of large comfortable sitting rooms, hot and cold baths, and dressing rooms in each ward.

The interior of the lower story of the 200 foot building in the department of colored females is entirely new. The walls are neatly plastered, the narrow doorways through all brick cross-walls, are changed to broad, open archways, making a continuous, commodious hall the entire length of the building. The floor framing, floors, ceilings, partition walls and doors are rebuilt of new material and painted, which with the improved design, makes this one of the handsomest buildings of the institution.

To one of the old buildings in the white male department has been added a strong two story veranda, 120 feet long, with vertical guard-bars from baluster to plate of the second story, as a means of preventing accidents.

Additional doorways have been made for entering the second floor of this veranda. At each end are convenient outside stairways, which would enable rapid exit from the interior in case of fire.

When I assumed control of this Asylum no provision had been made for the Superintendent's office. In the absence of a better available plan, I constructed a small, neat room of insufficient size, on an unused section of the broad headquarters veranda, which was occupied until 1896, when sufficient waste bricks, slate, and almost enough other necessary materials, had been gotten together for a building of suitable dimensions, and a brick office 18x24 feet, with walls 20 feet high, nicely finished inside and tuck pointed on the outside, with a fire proof slate roof, and a large cellar underneath, for storage purposes, was constructed, at a cost for all materials purchased, and labor, including some office furniture, of \$119.56. This is the neatest building in the Asylum, and at contract prices, would have cost not less than \$1,000.

In June, 1896, the large barn building was removed to a point more remote from the new building, which lessens the danger of fire, and enlarges the open area of the stock lot.

The carpenter shop, to which has been added a blacksmithing department; has been changed to a large abandoned building, which was thoroughly repaired for that purpose, and for the storage of heavy hardware, piping and pipe fittings.

Moving the wood, iron, pipe fitting and plumbing department, vacated the north end of the large stable building, which enabled such change of construction and arrangement therein, as affords nine very large stalls, with a wide hall between them, and a hydrant trough of water for the use of stock, also a room 36x60 for the storage of wagons, carriages, etc.

A new 25,000 gallon brick cistern has been made, and is supplied with water from the new building, which is also connected with some of the old cisterns.

The yards of the Asylum are divided with neat picket fences, so as to afford nice grounds for the exercise of patients in the separate divisions, without the personal affiliation of one class with another. The colored male yard is greatly enlarged, and is inclosed with new walls.

The installment of a steam plant for heating the buildings

of the Asylum, was commenced in May and completed in September, 1896. The plant is constructed on the central station, gravity plan, and consists of a 150 horse power return tubular boiler, from which steam is distributed by underground piping, two radiators sufficient for producing a uniform and comfortable temperature in the buildings during cold weather.

The steam plant has superseded the dangerous primitive plan of heating with wood stoves, and keeps the respective division of each building at an even and comfortable temperature all the while. Thermometers, by which the temperature in the buildings is regulated, are kept in place on each ward.

In addition to heating all the apartments of the Asylum, the steam plant supplies hot water for baths in each ward, furnishes hot sinks for the dining halls, supplies all the hot water required in other parts of the institution, and but little later on, will do the Asylum cooking, to the comparative exclusion of the wood range used at present in that department, which, with the excellent bakery of which we boast, will perfect our facilities in this particular.

A park for the retreat of patients is being made, with several acres of beautiful woodland inclosed, just south of the Asylum, where we hope to have fountains, rustic seats, swings, shrubbery and flowers for the pleasure of those whose happiness depends so largely on us.

The insufficiency and decay of the wooden tank, used as a reservoir in the water works, necessitated making another, and a steel stand pipe is now in course of erection on the 65 feet brick tower. The old tank had a capacity of 9,000 gallons. The stand pipe will hold 35,000 gallons, which will be ample in supply for all demands, and with the elevation will produce sufficient pressure for extinguishing fire at any point in the tallest buildings of the Asylum.

Very many other improvements, no less important to their purpose than those mentioned, have been made, but their enumeration is unnecessary.

The tin roofing of all the buildings has been double painted with metallic paint, and in all other respects the buildings are in good repair, and in a perfect state of preservation.

The board and picket fencing around the immediate premises of the Asylum, and all the farm fencing, are in good condition, and the gardens and farms have been properly prepared for the several crop varieties planted.

The farm has been enlarged every year, and the yield of both garden and field crops has been ample for the requirements of the several departments of the institution. Your

Honorable Board is referred to tables Numbers 11 and 12 for definite information of such products.

The pork yield has gradually increased each year, and has been adequate for the requirements in that line.

Cholera in 1895 prevailed quite generally in this section of Florida, and more than 4,000 pounds of pork, together with several choice stock hogs, were lost to us by this disease. We now have approximately 200 hogs, about twelve of which are porkers, having a net weight of not less than 3,200 pounds.

The Asylum cows are only twelve in number, of common stock, and have never yielded sufficient revenue for special mention.

FINANCIAL.

In using the funds appropriated for the benefit of the Asylum, every consistent effort at economy has been made. The special \$20,000 appropriation for additional buildings was so applied as to accomplish more than double that sum ever accomplished in the way of similar improvements at the institution.

Current expenses have been curtailed much as possible by successful farming, and making pork by use of kitchen and dining room swill for feed, no less than by confining purchases to such articles as were absolutely necessary. The large variety and extent of improvements made during 1896, and the largely increased population added some expenses to the payroll for carpenters and nurses, and the heavy expense of transportation of 171 patients admitted, requiring also transportation for agents (round trip) going after them, together with transportation for all patients discharged during the year, added to the cost of lunatics in care of private parties until May, and the steam heating plant, make the total expenditures for 1896 more than formally, with the actual per capita expense of maintenance less.

EMPLOYMENT.

Such employment as affords moderate exercise and diversion is valuable as a remedial agent, and it has been the policy of the management to make this means of health and contentment available to the greatest possible number of the inmates, not less than 300 of whom are employed daily at something. The white females do the major part of the sewing department work, make all the quilts, comforts, etc., and assist in all house work.

The colored females do all laundry work, and assist in all

house work, keeping the grounds of their department in order, etc.

The white and colored males assist on the farms, gardens, carpentry, painting, yard and house work, and make all the mattresses, pillows, etc., used in the Asylum.

All patients, with a very few exceptions, are taught and required to make their beds, and keep their rooms in a clean, tidy condition.

Almost without exception the patients covet employment, because it means rest and health to their bodies and minds, and it is our purpose to enlarge the scope until suitable employment can be assigned each.

MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

It is the policy of the management, far as possible, to employ no white male attendants except such as have acquired sufficient knowledge of music for the purposes of that department, which has enabled the successful organization of an Asylum band, with eight instruments, and musical concerts, dances, etc., are frequently given in the large assembly hall for the enjoyment and pastime of patients, whose pleasure on such occasions and the permanent good derived from them, are very apparent.

OFFICERS AND SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

The Asylum physician has been prompt and faithful in discharge of his professional duties, has accorded me the courtesy and co-operation due in our business relations, and has rendered such assistance as lay in his power for the promotion of the interest it is our duty to conserve.

The subordinate officers and employes have been faithfully obedient to the rules defining their arduous duties, and have given me such valuable co-operation as entitles them to official acknowledgements and commendation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

A dairy plant with thirty half or three-quarter Jerseys, would be a boon to the institution. This number of cows would yield ninety gallons of milk and not less than forty pounds of butter daily, which at the lowest market price would be worth \$8,030.30 annually. This yield would supply 400 patients with both milk and butter, two meals each day, to the enhancement of their health, with also a saving to the funds of the Asylum.

The expense of maintaining and operating such dairy plant would be nominal, as almost, if not quite sufficient food sup

plies for the cows are produced on the Asylum farm, and the necessary common labor and help can be derived from the population.

Heretofore only enough milk has been purchased for the wants of sick and delicate patients, and enough butter for these daily, and for the general dining-rooms occasionally. Yet the sum paid annually for those commodities is about \$2 500.00.

A dairy plant of the capacity suggested can be installed for a sum less than \$2,000.00, including the necessary buildings, etc.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

Would better serve the purposes of economy, and the objects of precaution than oil lamps do.

Fourteen yard and sixty house lamps are in use. These afford sufficient light in the buildings, but the use of oil in the midst of so many insane people is dangerous, and the fear of explosion in the halls after all have retired suggests the advisability of extinguishing all lights at an early hour, whereas, for several reasons, lights in the hallways during the night are preferable. The grounds immediately about the Asylum should be lighted better than is possible with oil lamps, unless a very expensive number are used.

The installment of an electric light plant, with a 500 light dynamo, 40 horse power boiler and engine would cost less than \$2,800.00, and can be kept in order and operated for a sum less than is paid annually for oil, lamps, burners, chimneys and wicks. Steam has taken the place of wood stoves for heating, and with electric lights in place of oil lamps for lighting the asylum, the diminution of risk to insurance companies, would result in considerable saving to the funds.

Your Honorable Board has already taken cognizance of suggestions upon these lines, and the recommendations are submitted only that the subjects may be formally taken up for determination at such time as it may be their pleasure to elect.

STATISTICS.

Tables 1 to 10 inclusive show in a comprehensive form the number of patients resident at the beginning of the years 1895 and 1896 respectively with those admitted, recovered and died. The counties from which patients were admitted, and their nativity and occupation prior to admission.

Referring to table No. 1, showing 60 admissions, 38 recoveries during 1895. To the congested condition of the Asylum

at this time is due the limited number admitted, and to the decreasing proportion of new, acute cases is due the smaller percentage of recoveries, and to the increasing proportion of old chronic cases during this period, is due the larger percentage of deaths. Table No. 7 shows 171 admissions in 1896, with 36 recoveries and 35 deaths. Of this number 84.61 per cent. were under treatment 1 to six months, 5.12 per cent. 6 to 12 months, 10.25 per cent., 1 to 2 years. It is therefore apparent that more than 89 per cent. of the recoveries resulted among the admissions of the year in which they occurred, and to the same cause is also due the larger percentage of recoveries the last half of the year, and, as also to the larger proportion of old worn out cases the first half of the year, is due the large percentage of deaths as shown below.

Table showing average monthly population, recoveries and deaths during the first and second six months respectively of 1895-'96:

1895.	Average Popula- tion.	Recoveries.	Deaths.	Percent- age of Re- coveries.	Percent- age of Deaths.
1st 6 months..	292	28	19	19.16	13.19
2d 6 months..	288	10	20	7.07	13.88
1896.					
1st 6 months..	313	12	18	7.67	11.50
2d 6 months..	361	34	17	18.83	4.70

From the above table, your Honorable Board will observe that, the percentage of mental recovery and mortality is largely influenced by the comparative number of old and new cases composing the population.

LUNACY LAW.

The statute by which citizens and persons supposed, or alleged, to be insane are to be examined and disposed of, is among the most important of our civil laws.

Without experience or sufficient observation for the acquirement of such information as the author of a law defining the duties of agents and officials acting in such cases should possess, no matter how high in conception of duty, nor how faultless in ordinary judgment, he may become responsible for mistakes that will injure the rights and interests he seeks to preserve. The care, maintenance and medical treatment of the insane is the expressed purpose of this asylum, but in the construction of committees and judicial officers the term "insanity" is given such enlarged scope as to include many

whose brain deficiencies, although incapacitating in a greater or less degree, do not constitute insanity in a medical sense. Idiocy, simple epilepsy, imbecility, and senile dementia, although as disqualifying in a legal sense as the different stages and forms of mania, do not present the brain conditions nor produce the aberrant and dangerous mental and physical tendencies, nor have they the susceptibility generally common to such brain diseases as are pathologically called insanity.

The statute defining the mode of procedure in inquisitions of lunacy should first define the mental conditions that shall subject persons to its provisions, and should then specify the legal scope of the terms used in the definition.

Personal observation and experience with the several classes indiscriminately committed to the Asylum, no less than the journalized experience of pathologists, impresses me that it would be just to the individual, and consistent with the charitable and intelligent purpose of the law by which the Asylum was established, and is maintained and governed, to confine legal agents, acting under this statute, to the medical definition of insanity in reaching their conclusions as to whether a particular subject is insane within the meaning of the lunacy law. About 8 per cent. of the population are epileptics. Some have epileptic mania, but many have epilepsy simple, which is generally incurable, and accompanied with none of the forms of brain alienation that produce insanity, with its attending dangers. Idiocy is an original or normal condition, as also is imbecility in a pathological sense. These can not be benefited by medical treatment, and very seldom require the restraints and special care of an insane asylum.

Senile dementia, although a form of insanity, is produced by extreme age, without the possibility of benefit from medical treatment, and very rarely renders the subject uncontrollable.

These classes of our people are often objects of pity, and should be subjects of individual and community, if not the public charity. But the indiscriminate use of this Asylum for their benefit is in effect a perversion of the institution and its fund from the higher and more sacred purpose of their creation.

The management is occasionally required to admit two other classes, contrary to the purpose of the institution, and the spirit of the law. Persons either helpless from physical disease, or old age, friendless and destitute, are not infrequently committed, without the remotest symptoms of insan-

ity. And as often persons suffering temporarily from the indurating effects of inebriety.

Not often, but occasionally it is also true, that perfectly sane people, victims of wicked conspiracies, become the subjects of judicial decrees that forever disqualify them in the public mind, and deprives them, without lawful cause, of legal individuality, and personal liberty. This perversion of the State's noblest charity, and the irreparable injury done certain of the classes mentioned, should be prevented by a statute so intelligent and specific in its provisions, and so capable of absolute enforcement, as that idiocy, imbecility, senile dementia, epilepsy simple, and drunkenness cannot be construed by Lunacy Committees or Commissioners for such forms of dementia and epileptic and other forms of mania as render persons unsafe to themselves and others, and entitle them, either on account of their disabilities and dangerous tendencies, or their susceptibility to treatment, to the benefits afforded inmates of the Asylum. It is proper and right of course, that curable cases of brain diseases, which result in insanity, should have hospital treatment and care, without the delay, now too common, in providing for them, whether the subjects are violent or not, but no harmless incurable subject should be committed to the Asylum unless the original purpose of the institution is enlarged and additional the departments are accordingly created.

Under the present law, committees appointed by County Judges determine all cases of alleged insanity. These committees, which include one physician, are perhaps generally competent, but in many cases, a single examination, even with witnesses, is insufficient, and often results in some one of the errors indicated.

Many cases of supposed, or alleged insanity cannot be intelligently investigated in a few minutes, nor in a single day. Nor should committees appointed for the purpose, be forced or allowed to declare and report a person insane, or not insane, until their investigation has been full enough to enable a report of the symptoms, and when possible, the prime and exciting causes, which should also be specifically required, both for the information and satisfaction of the court, and for information in the medical department of the Asylum.

INSANE PERSONS PRIOR TO ADMISSION IN THE ASYLUM.

I know of no specific statutory provisions for the proper care of persons from beginning of the Sheriff's custody until they are delivered to the Asylum agents. In county jail cells, often

with criminals, and without means of comfort, these pitiable subjects are often found confined at night, and not infrequently, physically ill, and suffering from intensified nervous distraction, without medical attention.

All insane people are sick people, and carelessness or neglect in their care and treatment is inhuman and should be prevented by such legislative enactment as will secure to them such absolute comfort and peace as decent apartments, suitable bedding, food, nursing and proper medical attention would afford.

LUNATICS IN CARE OF COMMITTEES.

The Legislature of 1895 abolished that part of the lunacy law by which lunatics were committed to the care of private committees, and required re examination and commitment of such to the Asylum. In May, 1896, this law by order of your Honorable Board, became operative, and its enforcement has developed the apparent fact that, very few previously supported as lunatics in care of private committees were sufficiently afflicted for commitment. Of the 87 in charge of committees Dec. 31st, 1895, less than 20 have been committed, leaving more than 67 who had been drawing from \$8 to \$12 monthly for their maintenance and treatment, without the sanction of right and justice to the pitiable class for whose benefit the Asylum and its endowments are created. This act will save to the fund not less than \$6,000 annually.

CONCLUSION.

During the past two years all the departments of the Asylum have received the attention their several peculiarities and importance require. The funds provided for the purposes of the institution have been used so economically as the reasonable demands and high purposes of the Asylum will admit of. Every interest has been an object of study and of such special care as the good of our helpless population and the widening usefulness of the institution suggests.

The growth of the Asylum in physical proportions, usefulness and general character has continued, until the institution is on a parity in almost every important respect, with the best similar institutions of the country, which most grateful measure of success, is largely due to the constant interest manifested by, and the councils, co-operation and support of your Honorable Board.

I desire to express my feeling of indebtedness for the active interest taken for the good of the institution, by your Hon-

orable Board, and beg also to acknowledge, and give assurance of my gratitude for their kind and courteous manner in all the relations existing between us.

Nor can I refrain from expressions of gratitude for the courteous, prompt and efficient manner of your Honorable Secretary's business dealings with me.

Very respectfully,

J. W. TRAMMELL,

Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.
NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, DIED AND REMAINING IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1895.

MONTHS. 1895.	ADMI'T'D		DISCHARGED.															RESIDENT.									
			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved			Died.			Not Insane.						Idiotic.			Eloped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Resident .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	130	305
January	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	172	131	303
February	3	1	4	4	6	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	14	169	124	293
March	5	2	7	8	3	11	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	12	163	125	288
April	4	3	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	164	127	291
May	4	2	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	164	128	292
June	2	2	4	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	162	128	290
July	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	161	128	289
August	3	3	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	160	130	290
September	3	1	4	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	160	129	289
October .....	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	158	129	287
November	6	2	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	157	130	287
December	5	1	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	159	129	288
Totals	41	19	60	23	9	32	3	3	6	..	..	..	31	8	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	20	77	..	..	..

Total Number Resident During Year 1899: Men 216, Women 149, Total 365.

TABLE No. 2.

Admissions by Counties During Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1895.

COUNTIES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Alachua	4	1	5
Baker			
Brevard			
Bradford	1	1	2
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay	3		3
Columbia		2	2
Dade			
DeSoto	1		1
Duval	6	2	8
Escambia	2	1	3
Franklin			
Gadsden	3	2	5
Hamilton			
Hernando	1		1
Hillsborough	4	2	6
Holmes			
Jackson	1		1
Jefferson		1	1
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	4		4
Levy			
Liberty		1	1
Madison	1		1
Manatee		1	1
Marion	2	1	3
Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	1	1	2
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk	3		3
Putnam		2	2
St. Johns			
Santa Rosa		1	1
Sumter			
Suwannee	2		2

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Admissions by Counties During Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1895.

COUNTIES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....
Volusia	1	.....	1
Wakulla .....	.....	.....	.....
Walton	1	.....	1
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	41	19	60

TABLE No. 3.

Nativity of Admissions During Year Ending December 31st,
1895.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Alabama.....	4	3	7
Connecticut.....	1		1
Florida.....	13	7	20
Georgia.....	5	1	6
Illinois.....	1		1
Indiana.....	1		1
Kentucky.....	1		1
Missouri.....		1	1
Michigan.....		1	1
Maryland.....	2		2
Massachusetts.....	1		1
New York.....		1	1
North Carolina.....	1		1
Pennsylvania.....		1	1
South Carolina.....	1		1
Tennessee.....		1	1
Virginia.....		1	1
Bahamas.....	1		1
Cuba.....	3		3
Canada.....	1		1
England.....	2		2
Germany.....		1	1
Ireland.....	1		1
Italy.....		1	1
Sweden.....	1		1
Scotland.....	1		1
Totals.....	41	19	60

TABLE NO. 4.

Occupation of Admissions During Year Ending December 31,
1895.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Bookkeepers	2		2
Carpenters	6		6
Cigarmakers	3		3
Cooks		5	5
Domestics		8	8
Farmers	9		9
Laborers	10		10
Mechanics	1		1
Merchants	1		1
Printers	1		1
Painters	2		2
Stonemasons	1		1
Teachers		1	1
Washwomen		2	2
No occupation	5	3	8
Totals	41	19	60

TABLE NO. 5.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, DIED AND REMAINING IN EACH MONTH OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1896.

MONTHS. 1896.	ADMITTED			DISCHARGED.												RESIDENT.			
				Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Not Insane.	Idiotic.	Eloped.	Totals.								
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Resident	1	3	4														159	129	288
January	1	1	2														158	131	289
February	14	5	19	1	1	2											158	132	290
March	10	12	22														169	135	304
April	14	8	22	2	2	4	1	1									175	146	321
May	13	6	19	6	6	12											183	151	334
June	10	9	19	3	3	6											187	154	341
July	2	5	7	2	1	3											183	151	334
August	9	10	19	8	3	11	1	1									188	164	352
September	5	8	13	4	2	6	1	1	2								188	174	362
October	11	6	17	2	2	4	1	1									197	177	374
November	5	4	9	2	1	3	2	2									194	179	373
December																			
Totals	94	77	171	27	12	39	5	2	7				24	11	35		2	2	

Resident, December 31, 1896: Men, 159; women, 129; total, 288. Total number resident during year 1896: Men, 233; women, 206; total, 439.

TABLE No. 6.

Admission by Counties During Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1896.

COUNTIES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Alachua.....	4	1	5
Baker			
Brevard	2	1	3
Bradford	1	3	4
Calhoun	1	1	2
Citrus.....			
Clay	3	1	4
Columbia... ..	4	3	7
Dade.....	3		3
DeSoto.....	1		1
Duval.....	9	9	18
Escambia.....	2	2	4
Franklin		1	1
Gadsden	1	3	4
Hamilton.....	1	1	2
Hernando.....	4		4
Hillsborough	14	9	23
Holmes			
Jackson	1	1	2
Jefferson.....	2		2
Lafayette.....			
Lake.....	1	1	2
Lee.....			
Leon	1	7	8
Levy.....	1		1
Liberty			
Madison.....		2	2
Manatee.....			
Marion.....	3	4	7
Monroe	10	3	13
Nassau.....		2	2
Orange.....	7	3	10
Osceola.....		1	1
Pasco.....	1	1	2
Polk	9	2	11
Putnam.....	2	3	5
St. Johns.....	3	1	4
Santa Rosa.....	1		1
Sumter			
Suwannee.....		4	4

TABLE No. 6.—Continued.

Admission by Counties During Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1896.

COUNTIES.	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Taylor			
Volusia		3	3
Wakulla		1	1
Walton		3	3
Washington	2		2
Total.....	94	77	171

TABLE No. 7.

Nativity of Admissions During Year Ending December 31st,
1896.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Alabama.....	6	2	8
Connecticut.....	1	.....	1
Florida.....	45	47	92
Georgia.....	11	9	20
Illinois.....	1	.....	1
Indiana.....	1	.....	1
Kentucky.....	1	.....	1
Michigan.....	.....	1	1
Maryland.....	1	.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1	.....	1
New York.....	1	1	2
North Carolina.....	2	1	3
New Hampshire.....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	2
South Carolina.....	3	1	4
Tennessee.....	1	.....	1
Virginia.....	3	2	5
Bahama Islands.....	4	2	6
Cuba.....	7	2	9
Canada.....	2	.....	2
England.....	1	2	3
Germany.....	.....	1	1
Ireland.....	1	1	2
Italy.....	.....	1	1
Sweden.....	.....	1	1
Scotland.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	94	77	171

TABLE No. 8.
Occupation of Admissions During Year Ending
December 31, 1896.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Bookkeepers.....	2	.....	2
Carpenters.....	5	.....	5
Cigarmakers.....	10	.....	10
Cooks.....	.....	12	12
Domestics.....	.....	16	16
Farmers.....	20	.....	20
Laborers.....	35	.....	35
Mechanics.....	2	.....	2
Merchants.....	1	.....	1
Printers.....	3	.....	3
Painters.....	2	.....	2
Saloon keepers.....	2	.....	2
Teachers.....	4	5	9
Washwomen.....	.....	11	11
No occupation.....	8	33	41
Total.....	94	77	171

TABLE No. 9.
Showing Death Rate Since 1877.

	TREATED	DIED.	RATE.
1877.....	38	2	5.26
1878.....	85	12	14.11
1879.....	104	8	7.69
1880.....	136	8	5.88
1881.....	160	10	6.25
1882.....	178	19	10.67
1883.....	207	32	15.45
1884.....	222	24	10.81
1885.....	220	37	16.81
1886.....	250	28	11.20
1887.....	262	33	12.21
1888.....	279	33	11.82
1889.....	290	28	9.65
1890.....	313	35	10.86
1891.....	331	57	17.22
1892.....	350	51	14.00
1893.....	378	59	16.13
1894.....	407	29	7.12
1895.....	365	39	10.68
1896.....	459	35	7.62

TABLE NO. 10—Expenditures 1895.

Commissary supplies.....	\$14,539 40
Shoes, hats and clothing supplies.	6,101 93
Drugs.....	643 43
Sundries, including all tools, hardware, utensils and ward fixtures.....	2,241 13
Salaries.....	13,732 10
Incidentals, including expenses of Asylum agents discharged patients, and all articles paid for in cash at this office.....	1,091 70
	<hr/> \$38,349 69
Improvements.....	613 02
	<hr/> \$38,962 71
Transportation of agents and patients, and for maintenance of lunatics in charge of private committees.....	10,301 01
	<hr/> \$49,263 72
Actual expense of maintenance per capita, includ- ing all sundries and incidentals, repairs, etc.	\$105 06

TABLE NO. 11—Expenditures 1896.

Commissary supplies.....	\$16,293 39
Clothing supplies.....	7,474 61
Drugs and medicines.....	768 36
Sundries, including all hardware, utensils, tools and ward fixtures	2,277 62
Incidentals, including expenses of Asylum agents, discharged patients, and all articles paid for at this office	1,867 15
Salaries	15,193 24
	<hr/> \$43,873 77
Actual maintenance (less balance in stock).....	3,613 37
Improvements	5,940 00
Steam heating plant.....	
Transportation of agents and 203 patients, and for care of lunatics in care of committees...	10,088 42
	<hr/> \$63,515 56
Actual expense of maintenance, per capita, includ- ing all sundries and incidentals	\$95 58

TABLE No. 12

Showing Products of the Asylum Farm During 1895.

700 bushels corn.....	\$ 350 00
320 bushels oats.....	192 00
13,000 lbs. fodder.....	97 00
6,400 lbs. crabgrass hay.....	320 00
2,100 lbs. unwinnowed peas.....	84 00
3,200 ears table corn.....	16 00
600 bushels Irish potatoes.....	960 00
294 bbls. spring turnips.....	294 00
162 bbls. snap beans.....	324 00
57,000 lbs. cabbage.....	171 00
90 bbls. squash.....	157 50
203 bbls. summer turnips.....	203 00
27 bushels English peas.....	40 00
63 bbls. tomatoes.....	126 00
1,500 lbs. onions.....	45 00
6,600 lbs. summer collards.....	180 00
9,000 lbs. watermelons.....	90 00
1,070 bushels sweet potatoes.....	535 00
18,000 stalks sugar cane.....	180 00
9,300 lbs. fall and winter collards.....	279 00
180 bbls winter turnips.....	180 00
4,859 lbs. pork.....	242 00
7,500 lbs. Cashaw pumpkins.....	112 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$5,177 50

TABLE No. 13.

Showing Products of the Asylum Farm During 1896.

850 bushels corn.....	\$ 425 00
16,300 lbs. fodder.....	124 00
1,050 bushels oats.....	630 00
110 bushels field pease.....	165 00
16,754 lbs. pork.....	828 70
470 bbl's. spring turnips.....	470 00
5,400 collards.....	162 00
26,000 lbs. spring cabbage.....	780 00
540 bbls. summer turnips.....	540 00
160 bbls. squash.....	280 00
60 bbls. tomatoes.....	120 00
3,700 lbs. onions.....	112 00
420 bbls. snap beans.....	840 00
48,000 stalks sugar cane.....	483 00
20 bushels English peas.....	30 00
2,000 lbs. watermelons.....	20 00
115 bushels Irish potatoes.....	172 00
18 bushels artichokes.....	36 00
1,740 lbs. okra.....	34 80
325 bbls. fall turnips.....	325 00
180 bbls. winter turnips.....	180 00
16,400 lbs. winter cabbage.....	420 00
3,000 bushels sweet potatoes.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,750 50

Report of Physician.

HON. J. W. TRAMMELL, Superintendent:

SIR—I have the honor of herewith submitting to you my annual report as physician and surgeon to the Florida Asylum for the Insane for the year ending December 31, 1896.

The accompanying statements contain information of general interest, which invite consideration. They show the number of discharges and deaths; the cause of death, the apparent cause of insanity, the diagnosis and conditions of all patients in the institution.

The percentage of discharges are reckoned from those admitted during the year, and not the total number, as the latter contains the chronic and incurable cases, and it would place a false light upon the results of the treatment of patients in this institution.

The number of deaths were less during the year than the preceding one, although the population has been greater than ever. Many of the deaths were due to chronic physical ailments with broken down constitutions, and some were admitted in a moribund condition. I am pleased to be able to report that the general health has been good, and the appearance of the patients will convey the fact of a healthy, well cared for family. This can be attributed to the excellent hygienic and sanitary conditions, which are maintained by a rigid system. The very great improvements of these conditions with the many others, places this institution in a position which facilitates it to care better for the patients than formerly. With the exception of measles there has been no epidemic diseases. Measles made its appearance during the summer months, but by isolation and quarantine it did not make much headway. Few, comparatively speaking, contracted the disease, and no serious results occurred.

As soon as the existence of small pox was known to be in the State, precautions were immediately taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into the institution. All those who did not exhibit evidences of successful vaccination were vaccinated. Many were from the rural districts and had never been vaccinated.

I have noticed that among the friends and relatives of patients that many are beginning to realize, after the recognition of symptoms of insanity, the importance of early treatment. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the early treatment of insanity, and if allowed to continue without hospital treatment all reasonable and rational hope for a cure is greatly obstructed. The brain is composed of very intricate and delicate nervous organisms that are exceedingly sensitive, and when these become diseased, perverting their functions, they become deteriorated and assume a less complex structure, and entering upon a lower plane of organism, advance the grosser or animal instincts. Thus we know that those who have always maintained the highest moral standing, that when they become insane will use the most vulgar language and do acts that are revolting. This condition of affairs becomes permanent as the disease takes on the form of chronicity. Great difficulty is experienced in procuring the cause of insanity among those admitted. I find that adverse circumstances play a very important part as the exciting cause. Unwholesome food, worry, etc., we know cause many physical ailments, which in turn effect or disorganize the nervous system, and especially where there is any predisposition to insanity. Dr. Clouston says: A vast majority of the insane become so in consequence of physical conditions of life and modes of living which lead to the results as certainly and evidently as insanitary conditions lead to typhoid fever or tuberculosis.

In conclusion I wish to express my acknowledgments for your many courtesies, co operation and recognition of my work and position. I am

Very respectfully,

LOUIS DE M. BLOCKER, M. D.

TABLE No. 14.

Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During Year
Ending December 31st, 1895.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Alcoholic abuse.....	3	.....	3
Adverse circumstances.....	5	4	9
Abuse of drugs.....	1	.....	1
Anxiety, grief, etc.....	1	2	3
Climacteric.....	.....	1	1
Chorea.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy.....	4	.....	4
Hereditary.....	2	3	5
Ill health.....	.....	2	2
Masturbation.....	3	.....	3
Puerperal.....	.....	1	1
Religious excitement.....	4	.....	4
Senility.....	2	1	3
Syphilis.....	2	.....	2
Sunstroke.....	1	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2
Unascertained.....	10	3	13
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Totals.....	41	19	60

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission,
and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Discharged
Recovered During Year Ending December 31st, 1895.

	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	2	3	5
One to three months	4	1	5
Three to six months	6	2	8
Six to nine months	2	.....	2
Nine months to one year	1	1	2
One year to eighteen months . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Eighteen months to two years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Two to three years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Three to four years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Four to five years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Five to ten years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	8	1	9
Total	23	9	32

TABLE No. 15—Continued.

Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission,
and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Discharged
Recovered During Year Ending December 31st, 1895.

	PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month. . . . .	.....	1	1
One to three months	7	1	8
Three to six months	8	2	10
Six to nine months	4	4	8
Nine months to one year	2	1	3
One year to eighteen months	2	.....	2
Eighteen months to two years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Two to three years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Three to four years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Four to five years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Five to ten years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Total	23	9	32

TABLE No. 16.

Diagnosis of Patients Admitted During Year Ending
December 31, 1895.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Mania, acute	10	5	15
Mania, chronic	1	.....	1
Mania, recurrent	4	2	6
Monomania	4	2	6
Melancholia	7	5	12
Dementia	1	1	2
General paralysis	2	1	3
Epileptic mania	4	.....	4
Epilepsy, simple	3	1	4
Moral insanity	3	1	4
Not insane	2	.....	2
Idiocy . . . . .	.....	1	1
Totals	41	19	60

TABLE No. 17.

Causes of Death During Year 1895.

DISEASES.	WHITE.		COLORED.	
	Men.	Wo'en	Men.	Wo'en
Apoplexy	2	.....	3	.....
Cerebral effusion	1	.....	.....	.....
Convulsions . . . . .	.....	.....	1	.....
Dropsy, nephritic	1	.....	2	.....
Diarrhœa, chronic . . . . .	.....	.....	1	.....
Embolism of brain . . . . .	.....	.....	1	.....
Empyema	1	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	1	.....	.....	.....
Fever, continued . . . . .	.....	.....	1	.....
General debility . . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....
Hemorrhage, brain	1	.....	.....	.....
Heart disease . . . . .	.....	.....	1	.....
Locomotor ataxia	1	.....	.....	.....
Multiple sclerosis . . . . .	.....	1	1	.....
Nephritis, chronic	1	1	1	.....
Pyelitis . . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....
Paresis	1	.....	.....	1
Phthisis . . . . .	.....	.....	1	.....
Pneumonia	1	.....	1	.....
Spinal sclerosis . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1
Syphilis . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1
Suicide	1	.....	.....	.....
Senility . . . . .	.....	.....	3	.....
Leucocythemia . . . . .	.....	.....	1	.....
Congestion of lungs . . . . .	.....	.....	1	.....
Dysentery . . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	12	5	19	3

TABLE No. 18.
Ages of Decedents.

YEAR 1895.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Totals.
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Between 20 and 25 years.	1	1	2	1	5
Between 25 and 30 years.	2	.....	3	.....	5
Between 30 and 35 years.	1	.....	1	.....	2
Between 35 and 40 years.	.....	.....	3	1	4
Between 40 and 45 years.	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Between 45 and 50 years.	5	1	3	1	10
Between 50 and 55 years.	.....	2	1	.....	3
Between 55 and 60 years.	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Between 60 and 65 years.	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Between 65 and 70 years.	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Between 70 and 75 years.	.....	..	.....	.....	..
Between 75 and 80 years.	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Between 80 and 85 years.	.....	1	2	.....	3
Between 85 and 90 years.	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Totals.....	12	5	19	3	39

TABLE No. 19.

Diagnosis and Condition of all Patients, December 31, 1895.

	MEN.				WOMEN.			
	Improved.	Improving.	Stationary.	Total.	Improved.	Improving.	Stationary.	Total.
Acute mania	8	4	6	18	7	5	4	16
Chronic mania . . .	10	15	32	57	7	13	16	36
Recurrent mania . .	5	3	4	12	6	5	5	16
Monomania	2	4	3	9	2	1	3	6
Melancholia	4	1	6	11	5	4	6	15
Dementia	1	3	9	13	3	3	8	14
General paralysis . .	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epileptic mania . . .	1	3	4	8	1	1	2	4
Epilepsy, simple . . .	2	5	4	11	1	2	3	6
Moral insanity . . .	3	1	1	5	3	2	3	8
Idiocy . . . . .	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	8	8
Total	36	39	84	159	35	36	58	129

TABLE NO. 20.

Assigned Causes of Insanity in Cases Admitted During Year
Ending December 31st, 1896.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Alcoholic abuse	4	1	5
Adverse circumstances	7	5	12
Abuse of drugs	2	1	3
Anxiety, grief, etc	2	7	9
Climacteric . . . . .	.....	2	2
Chorea	1	.....	1
Epilepsy	6	6	12
Hereditary	4	8	12
Ill health	9	8	17
Masturbation	5	3	8
Puerperal . . . . .	.....	3	3
Religious excitement	6	5	11
Senility	2	1	3
Syphilis	5	1	6
Sunstroke	1	.....	1
Typhoid fever . . . . .	.....	2	2
Tobacco (cigarettes)	1	.....	1
Unascertained	39	22	61
Not insane . . . . .	.....	2	2
Totals	94	77	171

TABLE No. 21.

Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission,
and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Discharged
Recovered During Year Ending December 31st, 1896.

	DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	4	....	4
One to three months	5	3	8
Three to six months	4	2	6
Six to nine months	3	1	4
Nine months to one year	1	1	2
One year to eighteen months	1	...	1
Eighteen months to two years . . . . .	....	....	....
Two to three years . . . . .	....	....	....
Three to four years . . . . .	....	....	....
Four to five years	1	....	1
Five to ten years . . . . .	....	1	1
Unascertained	8	4	12
Total	27	12	39

TABLE No. 21—Continued.

Showing the Duration of Insanity Previous to Admission,
and the Period Under Treatment of Patients Discharged
Recovered During Year Ending December 31st, 1896.

	PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month . . . . .	....	....	....
One to three months	11	4	15
Three to six months	13	5	18
Six to nine months	1	....	1
Nine months to one year . . . . .	....	1	1
One year to eighteen months.	1	2	3
Eighteen months to two years	1	....	1
Two to three years. . . . .	....	....	....
Three to four years . . . . .	....	....	....
Four to five years . . . . .	....	....	....
Five to ten years. . . . .	....	....	....
Unascertained . . . . .	....	....	....
Total	27	12	39

TABLE NO. 22.

Diagnosis of Patients Admitted During Year Ending
December 31st, 1896.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Mania, acute	50	32	82
Mania, chronic	7	6	12
Mania, recurrent	6	5	11
Monomania	5	1	6
Melancholia	7	9	16
Dementia	8	7	15
General paralysis . . . . .	.....	1	1
Epileptic mania	3	4	7
Epilepsy, simple	5	3	8
Moral insanity	2	2	4
Not insane . . . . .	.....	2	2
Idiocy	1	5	7
Totals	94	77	171

TABLE No. 23

Cause of Deaths During Year Ending December 31st, 1896.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Men.	Wo'n.	Men.	Wo'n.	
Acute mania		1			1
Apoplexy	2		2	1	5
Aneurism		1			1
Bright's disease, chronic.	2	1		1	4
Convulsions			1		1
Cerebral effusion			1		1
Dropsy, nephritic	1		1		2
Dysentery, chronic			1		1
Diarrhœa, chronic		2			2
Encephalitis		1	1		2
Exhaustion, mental dis- ease	1		1		2
Embolism	1				1
Enteritis			1		1
Empyema			1		1
Fever, continued			1		1
General paresis			1		1
General debility	3				3
Pneumonia		1	1		2
Phthisis		1			1
Senility		1			1
Syphilis			1		1
Totals	10	9	14	2	35

TABLE No. 24.

Ages of Decedents During Year Ending December 31st,
1896.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Between 15 and 20 years	1	.....	3	.....	4
Between 20 and 25 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Between 25 and 30 years	1	3	2	.....	6
Between 30 and 35 years	1	1	3	.....	5
Between 35 and 40 years	1	.....	3	.....	4
Between 40 and 45 years	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Between 45 and 50 years	2	2	2	1	7
Between 50 and 55 years	1	1	1	1	4
Between 55 and 60 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Between 60 and 65 years	1	1	.....	.....	2
Between 65 and 70 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Between 70 and 75 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Between 75 and 80 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Between 80 and 85 years	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	10	9	14	2	35

TABLE No. 25.

Number Patients Admitted During Year Ending December
31, 1896, with Race and Sex.

MONTHS, 1896.	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
January	1	3	.....	.....	4
February .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
March.....	11	2	3	3	19
April.....	2	8	8	4	22
May.....	9	7	5	1	22
June.....	9	4	4	2	19
July.....	8	5	2	4	19
August.....	1	2	1	3	7
September	5	8	4	2	19
October.....	2	6	3	2	13
November.....	6	3	5	3	17
December.....	2	3	3	1	9
Totals.....	56	52	38	25	171

Number patients resident, December 31, 1895: White, male 85, female 67; colored, male 74, female 62; total 288.

Number patients resident, December 31, 1896: White, male 106, female 67; colored, male 88, female 82; total 373.

TABLE No. 26.

Diagnosis and Condition of all Patients, December 31, 1896.

	MEN.				WOMEN.			
	Improved.	Improving.	Stationary.	Total.	Improved.	Improving.	Stationary.	Total.
Acute mania . . .	12	6	5	23	6	7	6	19
Chronic mania . . .	11	21	33	65	7	19	31	57
Recurrent mania . .	4	5	6	15	3	4	11	18
Monomania	3	4	7	14	6	2	4	12
Melancholia	2	4	11	17	2	4	10	16
Dementia	2	2	11	15	4	3	10	17
General paralysis . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epileptic mania. . .	3	4	7	14	2	1	6	9
Epilepsy, simple . .	3	3	4	10	3	2	3	8
Moral insanity . . .	1	2	4	7	3	2	7	12
Idiocy . . . . .	...	...	14	14	...	...	10	10
Totals	41	51	102	194	36	44	99	179